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THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF
MONTREAL,
FROM
NOVEMBER 8th, 1866, to NOVEMBER 7th, 1867.

MONTREAL :
PRINTED BY J. C. BECKST, 84 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET.

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OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1867-8.

- President.*— WALTER MACFARLAN.
1st Vice-President.— ANDREW ROBERTSON.
2nd “ “ — A. W. OGILVIE.
Secretary.— THOMAS McNAB.
Assistant Secretary.— JOHN McDONALD.
Treasurer.— ALEXANDER MCGIBBON.
Chaplains.— { Rev. DR. TAYLOR.
 { “ DR. MATHIESON.
Physicians.— { DR. FRASER.
 { DR. WANLESS.
Charitable Committee.— W. BURNETT, C. ALEXANDER, E. McLENNAN, DAVID MORRISON, JAMES STEWART.
Committee of Accounts.— HON. JOHN YOUNG, W. S. MACFARLANE, DAVID MCKAY, J. C. BECKET, A. WILSON.
Committee of Instalment.— W. MCGIBBON, M. HUTCHISON.
Representative Governor to the House of Refuge.— J. C. BECKET.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Mrs. Jas. Johnston. | Mrs. R. S. Oliver. | Mrs. A. Milloy. |
| “ D. McDonald. | “ J. C. Becket. | “ Jas. Muir. |
| “ W. Macfarlan. | “ David Brown. | “ John Stirling. |
| “ Thos. Wilson. | “ A. McGibbon. | “ A. Robertson. |
| “ David McKay. | “ Jas. Mavor. | “ John Foulds. |
| “ M. Hutchison. | “ Chs. Alexander. | “ A. W. Ogilvie. |
| “ (Rev) Wm. Taylor. | “ James Haldane. | “ A. Ferguson. |
| “ “ J. M. Gibson. | “ Hon. John Young. | “ A. Macfarlane, |
| “ J. Greenshields. | “ R. Forsyth. | “ James Harte. |
| “ Jas. Ferrier. | “ H. Munro. | “ James Poet. |
| “ M. Ramsay. | “ John Watson. | “ George Graham. |
| “ Thomas Watson. | “ R. Gardiner. | |
| “ James Dakers. | “ J. Bisset. | |

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ANNUAL PREPARATORY MEETING,
HELD IN ST. ANDREW'S HOME.

Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1867.

Present : J. C. Becket, (in the chair), Hon. John Young, A. Robertson, Walter Macfarlan, Robert Gardiner, Geo. Graham, Thos. McNab, Rev. Mr. Patton, E. McLennan, Alex. McGibbon, Wm. Burnett, David Morrison, David McKay, Chs. Alexander, W. J. Macfarlane, H. Macfarlane, W. McGibbon.

In absence of the Secretary, Mr. McNab was requested to act.

The Report of the Charitable Committee was submitted by Mr. E. McLennan, and read as follows :—

REPORT
OF THE
CHARITABLE COMMITTEE
OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S HOME.

Nov. 7th, 1867.

The Committee of Management of the St. Andrew's Home have much pleasure in presenting you with a Report of their proceedings for the year ending this day.

It is gratifying to your Committee to be enabled to report, that the usefulness of the "Home," has been very fairly tested during the past year. Since the last Annual Meeting 180 individuals have been accommodated with shelter, a very large proportion being Emigrants, of

which many had large families, who landed on our shores without money to pay for lodgings or relatives to assist them in their need. To these the Home proved a real blessing, and your Committee have satisfaction in stating, that the large majority of those admitted, conducted themselves with propriety and were most grateful for the accommodation extended to them.

Your Committee forwarded to their destination within the country 79 persons, at a cost of \$145.55 and to Scotland 26 persons at a cost of \$224.65; of the latter nearly all were old or sickly persons, who had a longing desire to reach their native land, there to mingle their ashes with those of their kindred and friends. To enable the Committee to advance the large sum of money required for this purpose special collections were made by gentlemen interested in many of the cases.

To the resident poor of the city having claims on their funds, the Committee distributed 192 Cords of Wood; 1120 Loaves of Bread; 2400 lbs. Meal and \$69.47 in small sums of money. With this class the Committee have much difficulty in dealing, as they find a large number are unworthy of relief, their misery and distress being the result of their own intemperate habits. The Committee have been obliged, from feelings of humanity, to extend aid to these, fearing that if not assisted they would perish from cold and hunger. Cases have come to the knowledge of your Committee, in which the mother, to enable her to purchase liquor, has actually sold the Bread given to her to feed her starving children. From the experience acquired in dealing with these cases, your Committee are of opinion, that in the interests of humanity, the existence of an Institution is iraperatively demanded where the idle, lazy and drunken could be sent, and thus prevented from preying on the industry of others.

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Committee much trouble, namely: that of unfortunate females, who find their way to this City with a view of deceiving their parents and friends. During last Winter a most distressing case was brought to their notice, a well known Clergyman was accosted in the street, late at night, by one of these unfortunates who had been turned out of her boarding house and was wandering about the streets, friendless and alone, and who had she not been met by the Clergyman, would in all probability have perished from cold ere the day dawned. The Clergyman heard her story and after failing to gain admittance for her into more than one of our charitable institutions, he requested Mr. Adam, Superintendent, to admit her to the Home which he did. One of your Committee after ascertaining the circumstances connected with her case, and learning his address, wrote to her father, offering to send the girl home, to which the inhuman answer was received "Dont send her up, will have nothing to do with her." Hence your Committee have come to the decided conviction that an institution for the class just referred to is urgently required in this City.

During the past year five individuals have been buried at the expense of the Society; of these, one case calls for remark. An old man from Canada West, went to Scotland during midsummer, to bring a brother and family out to Canada, on the passage out by the steamer "St. Andrew," his brother, a strong healthy man, caught a cold which ended in inflammation of the lungs, notwithstanding all that could be done for him by Dr. Patton and Captain Scott of the ship he continued getting worse; on landing he was sent to the Montreal General Hospital on a Sunday, and died the following day. The old man was in great distress, being a total stranger here and not having more money than was sufficient to pay the fare of himself and his brother's orphan children to their desti-

nation ; his case was brought to the notice of your Committee by Mr. Milloy, and orders were immediately given to have the body buried in the Society's lot, the Rev. Mr. Patton holding religious services ; when told that the Committee would take charge of the Funeral arrangements, the poor old man was relieved of a weight that pressed heavily on his spirits, and on parting with him he could scarcely find words sufficiently strong with which to express his gratitude for the assistance thus extended to him.

In the operations of your Committee for the past year, the following amounts have been expended, for

Wood, - - - - -	\$439 15
Bread, - - - - -	145 45
Meal - - - - -	70 40
New Clothing, - - - -	30 00
Passage Money, 105 Persons,	370 20
In small sums to city poor,	69 47
Funeral Expenses, - - -	22 00
Boots and Shoes, - - -	28 25
Light, Meat, Vegetables, House Cleaning, &c., - - -	116 13
Donation to Mr. Adam - -	50 00

\$1341 05

The following donations in Provisions were received and distributed. The thanks of the Society are due to the generous donors for their liberality :—Mr. Crawford, Petite Cote, 5 bushels Onions, 6 doz. Cabbages, 3 bags Turnips ; A Friend, 2 bundles Clothing ; Sinclair, Jack, & Co., 1 box Tea, 1 barrel Herrings ; Mr. Irvine, Logan's Farm, 5 bags of Potatoes, 3 bags Turnips, 2 bags Carrots 1 dozen Cabbages ; A Friend, 1 bundle Clothing ; James Lillie, Hochelaga, 4 bags Potatoes, 1 bag Turnips, 1 bag Carrots, 12 loaves Bread ; Smith & Cochrane 1 tub Butter ; A. W. Ogilvie, 2 barrels Flour ; A. McGibbon 100

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lbs. Crushed Sugar, 40 lbs. Raisins, Spices &c.; T. M. Clarke, 3 Cords Wood, 5 bags Potatoes; William Burnet, 4½ Cords Wood; James Smillie, 2 bundles Clothing, 1 pair boots; Mr. Penton, Chief of Police, 49 loaves Bread; Two Members, Corn Exchange, 1 barrel Oatmeal; James Phymister, 1 bundle Clothing; John Torrance 6 dozen Cabbages; Mr. Eastman, 1 basket Meat; Mrs. Hugh McLennan, 4 bags Apples; A Friend, 1 parcel Clothing.

Through the generosity of several good friends to the Poor, who contributed Flour, Raisins, Butter, Tea, Sugar, &c., the Committee were enabled to distribute to about 120 individuals a bountiful supply of fruit-cake, Flour, Tea, Sugar, and Apples to enable the recipients to have a feast on "New Year's"—old style. The Ladies' Committee superintended the distribution.

The Committee being desirous of giving the subscribers to the Building Fund an opportunity of viewing the premises, invited them to a *Conversazione*, which was held on the 21st June. To this meeting all members and friends of the Society were invited. The proceedings were varied by short addresses on the objects of the Home by the President, the Hon. John Rose, the Hon. John Young, the Revds. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Patton, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Campbell, a fine selection of Scottish music by the Band and Pipers of the "King's Own Borderers," and a plentiful supply of Refreshments. The Refreshment Table being presided over by the Ladies' Committee. The attendance was large, but not as large as the Committee could desire. They have, however, pleasure in stating that altogether the Entertainment was highly successful.

With the two-fold object of adding to our funds and giving an opportunity to the friends of the Society of enjoying an out-door Entertainment, your Committee decided on holding a "Fete," which they did on the 21st Sept.,

on the Garrison Cricket Ground. The Committee in charge of the Ground very kindly granting permission without charge—your Committee regret to say that in a financial point of view the "Fete" was almost a failure, although in every other respect it was a decided success, the attendance being numerous and most respectable. In this connection your Committee would bear testimony to the handsome manner in which the Montreal Lacrosse Club volunteered to play a match on the occasion, and which added so much to the pleasure of the day's sports.

In the month of July your Committee purchased 115 Cords of Wood at a cost of \$517,93 c. piled in the yard by corders employed by the Committee; this wood has been purchased for the coming winter's operations; by purchasing at the above period considerable saving has already been made and we doubt not that our year's supply will cost us fully \$200 less than it would were we obliged to purchase from wood yards as formerly during the winter. For the above sum of \$517,93 the Society is indebted to Mr. McGibbon, the Treasurer, who has with his usual liberality advanced the amount to be repaid from funds coming in during the winter.

The thanks of the Society are due to H. & A. Allan, Agents of the M. O. S. S. Co., for the very liberal discount allowed by them on the passage money of 26 persons sent to Scotland by their line. To A. Milloy, Agent, for the Inland Navigation Company. C. J. Brydges, Grand Trunk R. Co. and Capt. Shephard Manager O. R. S. Co. for forwarding several persons at reduced rates. To J. H. Daley, Emigrant Agent, your thanks are specially due for the readiness with which he forwarded several Emigrants—brought under his notice by the Committee—to their destination, and the desire expressed by him at all times to assist in furthering the views of your Committee.

The Chaplains of your Society, the Rev. Andrew Paton

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and the Rev. J. M. Gibson are entitled to your warmest thanks, for the readiness with which they performed the duties of their office when required. To the Physicians, Drs. Fraser and Wanless, your best thanks are also due, for the promptness with which they have attended to the cases brought under their notice.

The Ladies' Committee have, as usual, been faithful in their attendance at our weekly meetings and have most cheerfully visited the Poor throughout the city, in the character of ministering Angels. Too much praise cannot be awarded to them, for the prompt and zealous manner in which their duties have been performed; they have fully earned the special thanks of the Society.

An arrangement was made with Mr. Peter Adam by which he entered on the duties of Superintendent of the Home in November last, your Committee state with pleasure that Mr. and Mrs. Adam have performed the duties assigned to them to our entire satisfaction. Your Committee considering it a duty to show by some means that the interest taken in the working of the Home and the kindness extended to the Inmates by Mr. and Mrs. Adam are appreciated, presented them with the sum of Fifty Dollars.

In conclusion your Committee would state that through their instrumentality, a large number of persons have found employment during the past year; of these a few proved unworthy of the trust placed in them. Your Committee have at times been almost discouraged in the prosecution of their work, owing to the heartless manner in which these persons have abused their confidence. They can, however, truly say that it has been a pleasure to render assistance to the large majority of those who have been inmates of the "Home," and were it proper to enter into particulars, they could name several cases which would alone amply reward them for the time devoted to

the working of the "Home." The more attention your Committee gives to the subject, the more are they convinced that the "Home" has been of great value to our countrymen in their perplexity and distress, many on whom the hand of poverty has pressed hard, have found within its walls a "Home" indeed, and after a residence sufficiently long to enable them to procure work, have left asking blessings on the Institution and their generous countrymen who by their liberality were the means of its establishment.

Moved by Walter Macfarlan and seconded by David McKay, that the Report now read be received, adopted and printed. Carried.

The Treasurer's statement for the year was submitted by Mr. A. McGibbon and remitted to the Committee of Accounts for audit.

The election of Office-Bearers for the year to end on the 30th November, 1868, was then proceeded with, the president having first appointed W. S. Macfarlane and David McKay to act as scrutineers of ballots.

A ballot having been taken, the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected. (*See 2nd page.*)

The Secretary was instructed to notify the different Officers of the positions to which they had been elected.

Considerable discussion ensued as to appointing a deputation to the Committee of Out-door Relief, after which it was moved by Mr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Young, and resolved :-That Messrs. A. Robertson and A. McGibbon be a Committee to confer with the various National Societies when called together for

the relief of out-door poor. Said Committee to report to the Annual Meeting, 30th instant.

It was moved by Mr. Macfarlane, seconded by Mr. McGibbon, and resolved:—That the usual procession to the Church should take place, and that the Caledonian and Thistle Societies should be requested to accompany them, also that the Pipers of the 78th Highlanders be engaged for the occasion, and as many of the men of the Regiment as possible invited to join the procession to Erskine Church, also that the Rev. Dr. Taylor be requested to preach the Annual Sermon.

Several Members expressed their opinions as to the best way of observing St. Andrew's Day, after which it was moved by W. Macfarlan, seconded by Mr. Morrison, "That the Members of the Society should celebrate the evening of St. Andrew's Day by a Dinner."

Moved in amendment by Mr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Robertson, "That the evening of the 30th be celebrated by holding a Concert of music at which the 78th Highland Pipers be requested to perform and the officers of the regiment invited to be present."

The amendment and motion having been put to the meeting they were both declared to be lost.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. McGibbon, seconded by W. Macfarlan, "That this Meeting do adjourn till this day week, then to meet and arrange how the evening of the St. Andrew's Day was to be

celebrated, and to transact any unfinished business.”
Carried.

The Meeting was then adjourned.

THOMAS McNAB,
Acting Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

St. Andrew's Home, Nov. 14th, 1867.

Present:—J. C. Becket (in the chair), J. Stewart, A. McGibbon, D. Morrison, W. Burnett, E. McLennan, R. Gardiner, D. McKay, J. Fairie, W. Macfarlan, W. Baird, Thos. McNab, M. Grant, A. Robertson, Geo. Stephen, M. Hutchison.

The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 7th inst, were read and confirmed.

It was moved by A. Robertson, seconded by W. Macfarlan, and resolved:—“That the hearty thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Charitable Committee for their management during the past year, also that the thanks of the Society are especially due to those Ladies who have taken such an active interest in the operations of the Society during the past year.”

The President thereupon tendered the thanks of the Society to W. Burnett, Chairman of the Charitable Committee, which was duly acknowledged.

Moved by A. Robertson, seconded by E. McLennan, and resolved:—“That this Society regrets the great loss they have sustained by the death of John

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Greenshields, Esq., so long a member and distinguished Office-bearer of the St. Andrew's Society. The interest evinced by Mr. Greenshields in the progress and operations of the Society were such as to deserve more than a passing remark at his removal. The Society therefore cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without recording their deep sense of the loss they have sustained, and hereby resolve to record the same in the minutes of the meeting; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Greenshields as an expression of our sympathy in the irreparable loss she has sustained.”

The Acting Secretary was requested to send a copy of the above Resolution to Mrs. Greenshields, signed by the President.

The subject of celebrating the evening of St. Andrew's Day was then taken up and after full consideration it was moved by W. Macfarlan, seconded by A. McGibbon, “That the Society do celebrate the evening of St. Andrew's Day by dining together.”

Moved in amendment by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Morrison, “That the evening be celebrated by a Soiree or a Concert.”

The amendment being put to the Meeting it was declared to be lost, 7 voting Aye and 8 Nay.

The main motion was then put to the Meeting and carried, 10 voting Aye and 7 Nay.

Moved by A. Robertson, seconded by J. B. Stevenson, “That the following Gentlemen be a

Committee to make the requisite arrangements for the dinner, viz: W. Macfarlan, A. McGibbon, J. Stewart, J. Fairie, John McDonald, Hugh McKay, with power to add to their number. Carried.

It was understood by the members present that in making the arrangements for the dinner the price of the tickets is not to include wine, and that none of the funds of the Society should be appropriated to the expense of the dinner.

A letter from the Secretary of the Thistle Society was read recommending that the Procession to Church on St. Andrew's Day should take place in the afternoon, after consideration it was moved by J. Watson, seconded by Mr. R. Gardiner, "That the Society meet at 1 o'clock on the 30th instant, instead of 9 o'clock as formerly, and the Procession to leave the Mechanics' Hall at 2 o'clock p.m. Carried, 14 voting Aye and 6 Nay, J. Stewart requesting that his name be recorded as voting nay.

Moved by W. Macfarlan, seconded by J. Watson, "That the Acting Secretary be requested to convey the thanks of the Meeting to the Caledonian Society for their handsome donation of One Hundred Dollars (\$100,) to the Charitable Fund." Carried.

E. McLennan laid on the table the following motion.

"That in view of the recommendation of the Charitable Committee of the Society for the erection of an institution to which idle, lazy and drunken people (as well as the children of this class,) could be sent, and the action of a Special Committee of the City

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Council anent the same subject; this Meeting is of the decided opinion that the interests of hundreds who are now living a life of wretchedness and misery demand the immediate establishment of such an institution. And this Meeting is further of opinion that all its legitimate influence should be strenuously exerted in support of the Special Committee of the City Council to obtain this very desirable object."

The Meeting was thereafter adjourned.

THOMAS McNAB.

Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Mechanics' Hall, Nov. 30th, 1867.

Present:—J. C. Becket (in the chair), W. Macfarlan, Thos. McNab, D. McKay, W. Burnett, A. W. Ogilvie, A. Stevenson, W. S. Macfarlane, A. McGibbon, C. Alexander, A. Brimmer, Geo. Graham, A. Robertson, A. Wilson, W. McGibbon, E. McLennan, A. Telfer, R. Gardiner, R. Gardiner, junr., J. Fairie, J. Stewart, J. McDonald, &c.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on the 30th November, 1866, were read and confirmed.

Mr. McGibbon presented his Accounts for the past year certified by the Auditors as correct.

A. MCGIBBON, TREASURER, IN ACCT. WITH ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

1866.

November 8th, To Balance, - - - - -		\$225 14
" Cash from H. McBean, Grand Rapids, being cash lent him, - - -		8 40
" Cash Donations during year, -		
" A Friend, per Mr. Becket, -	\$ 1 00	
" Officers "Kings Own Borderers" -	17 00	
" Jas. Fairie, proceeds Heather, -	3 25	
" Mr. & Mrs. Muir, " -	10 00	
" A. Murray, " -	10 50	
" A Subscriber to Witness, -	3 00	
" A Friend, per W. Burnett, -	4 00	
" Caledonian Society, - - -	100 00	
" Mr. Mitchell, - - - -	1 00	
" Mr. Laing, - - - - -	5 00	
" F. W. Torrance, per W. Burnett,	5 00	
" J. C. per Mr. Becket, - - -	1 00	
" W. M. Black, - - - - -	3 00	
" J. Hodgson, Arbitration Fee, -	5 00	
" Chas. Esplin, - - - - -	10 00	
" C. A., - - - - -	10 00	
" A Friend in Granby, - - - -	5 00	
" Wm. Burnett, - - - - -	50 00	
" Wm. Donald, - - - - -	1 00	
" Miss Armour per W. Burnett, -	5 00	
" Major Genl. Russell, - - - -	10 00	
" Rogers & King, - - - - -	10 00	
" H. Fraser, Wm. Darling, J.H. Winn, Arbitration Fee, - - -	8 00	
" Thomas Sellar, - - - - -	1 00	
" Wm. McNaughton, - - - - -	5 00	
" Mr. Kennedy Scottish Vocalist, -	10 00	
" David Bogue, London, - - - -	2 00	
" J. & W. McConnell, being amount loaned them, - - - - -	5 35	
" Mr. McGuire, donation to Home, -	2 00	
" Susanna McDonald, - - - - -	60	
" K. Campbell & Co., - - - - -	3 80	
		<hr/> 307 50

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To Received for old Iron, - - -		3 30
" Dividend Bank of Montreal, Dec., -	200 00	
" " " " June,	200 00	
	<u> </u>	400 00
" Collections at Church, St. Andrew's Day, - - - - -		34 65
" Concert Fund, per Jas. Stewart -		100 00
" Subscriptions, - - - - -		397 00
" Special subscriptions taken up by Rev. Mr. Young, - - -		35 00
" " " by a Friend to send McIntosh family home, -		70 00
" Cash from St. Andrew's Society Ot- tawa, for the Peat Family, -	20 00	
" Special subscription taken up by D. Mackay, for do -	15 00	
	<u> </u>	35 00
" Special subscription taken up by Dr. F. W. Campbell, to send Wm. Campbell home, - - -		25 00
		<u> </u>
		\$1,640 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

By W. B. Allan, Commission, - - -		\$ 25 30
" J. C. Becket, Printing Acct., - - -		75 60
" Charitable Committee, - - - - -		910 96
" Wood & Cartage - - - - -		430 15
" Water Rate, 1866, - - - - -		20 45
" do 1867, - - - - -		25 45
" Pipers to Church, - - - - -		14 00
" Door-keeper, - - - - -		2 00
" Wood Cut, - - - - -		5 00
" Mr. Hamill, - - - - -		10 00
" Parsons, use of Chairs, - - - - -		5 00
" Advertising " Transcript," - - -	\$10 48	
do " Telegraph," - - -	3 95	
do " Herald," - - -	2 16	
do " Daily News," - - -	2 88	
do " Telegraph," - - -	14 00	
do " Witness," - - -	9 10	
		<u> </u>
		42 57
" Balance on hand, - - - - -		74 51
		<u> </u>
		\$1,640 99
		<u> </u>
To Balance on hand, - - - - -		\$74 51

ALEX. MCGIBBON, *Treasurer.*

Montreal, 7th November, 1867.

Examined and found correct.

DAVID MACKAY, }
JOHN RHYNAS, } Auditors.

Dr. Dr
A. McGibbon, Treasurer, in Account with St. Andrew's Society.
BUILDING FUND.

<p>To Cash collected previous to and acknowledged at last Annual Meeting, " Cash collected since last meeting from</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>J. C. Becket,</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$10 00</td></tr> <tr><td>H. & A. Allan,</td><td style="text-align: right;">100 00</td></tr> <tr><td>A. Buntin,</td><td style="text-align: right;">100 00</td></tr> <tr><td>Robt. Leckie,</td><td style="text-align: right;">50 00</td></tr> <tr><td>Peter Redpath,</td><td style="text-align: right;">50 00</td></tr> <tr><td>J. Redpath,</td><td style="text-align: right;">20 00</td></tr> <tr><td>D. L. Macdougall,</td><td style="text-align: right;">20 00</td></tr> <tr><td>Thos. McDuff,</td><td style="text-align: right;">5 00</td></tr> <tr><td>Jno. McDonald, Main Street,</td><td style="text-align: right;">100 00</td></tr> <tr><td>Thos. Watson,</td><td style="text-align: right;">20 00</td></tr> <tr><td>A. Crawford, Petite Cole,</td><td style="text-align: right;">50 00</td></tr> <tr><td>J. D. Gemmill, Almonte,</td><td style="text-align: right;">20 00</td></tr> <tr><td>James Benning,</td><td style="text-align: right;">50 00</td></tr> <tr><td>R. J. Reekie,</td><td style="text-align: right;">50 00</td></tr> <tr><td>Hugh Fraser,</td><td style="text-align: right;">20 00</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="text-align: right;"><u>\$665 00</u></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$3,600 36</td></tr> </table>	J. C. Becket,	\$10 00	H. & A. Allan,	100 00	A. Buntin,	100 00	Robt. Leckie,	50 00	Peter Redpath,	50 00	J. Redpath,	20 00	D. L. Macdougall,	20 00	Thos. McDuff,	5 00	Jno. McDonald, Main Street,	100 00	Thos. Watson,	20 00	A. Crawford, Petite Cole,	50 00	J. D. Gemmill, Almonte,	20 00	James Benning,	50 00	R. J. Reekie,	50 00	Hugh Fraser,	20 00		<u>\$665 00</u>		\$3,600 36	<p>By Cash paid W. Burnet, on account, - - - \$2,753 23 " " " Interest to 1st May, 1867 133 00 " " " Furniture, 331 73 " " Building Shed, Fence, Baths, &c. - - - 382 40</p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 10px 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$3,600 36</u></p>
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ALEX. MCGIBBON, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.
 DAVID MACKAY, }
 JOHN RHYNAS, } Auditors.

Montreal, 7th Nov., 1867.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

LIABILITIES.

To Amount due Wm. Burnett on Building - \$1646 77
 To Balance - - - - - 8900 36

19

 \$10547 13

ASSETS.

By Bank of Montreal Stock at present value, viz 132½ - - - - \$5300 00
 " St. Andrew's Home Building at cost \$4400 00
 " One year's Interest on Balance unpaid - - - - 133 00 4633 00
 " Furniture for "Home" - - - - 331 73
 " Cost of Shed, Fence, Bath, &c. - - - - 382 4

 By Balance - - - - - \$8900 36

 \$10547 13

Montreal, 7th November, 1867.

Examined and found correct.

DAVID MACKAY, }
 JOHN RHYANS, } Auditors.

ALEXR. MCGIBBON, Treasurer.

Dr.

A. McGibbon, Treasurer, in Account with St. Andrew's Society.

Dr

BUILDING FUND.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Saturday being the festival day of St. Andrew the patron Saint of Scotland, came in as might be expected with a keen North wind, a sudden change from the heavy rain of the previous day, which freezing up left the streets like public skating rinks. Flags were flying from many of the public buildings, the Thistle being prominently displayed in various quarters. At one o'clock the different Societies held their meetings for the despatch of business, the proceedings of which were as follows:

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Becket, President, and the minutes of the last Annual Meeting having been read were sustained. The auditors reported that the accounts were carefully and correctly kept, and laid the same on the table, docketed.

MR. MCGIBBON read the following report of the Committee appointed to attend a meeting of the Out-door Relief Board. He stated that Mr. Robertson who had been appointed to go with him had been unable to attend on the evening of the meeting.

Montreal. 30th Nov. 1867.

To the President and Members of St. Andrew's Society.

Gentlemen,—By appointment of the Society I attended the meeting of Representatives from the various National Societies, the Young Men's Christian Association and others, held in the House of Industry and Refuge on the 19th inst., to take into consideration the best means of relieving the wants of the Protestant poor of the City, at which there was a large and influential representation from each Society. The meeting was of opinion that the object they had in view could best be done by the united efforts of the different societies, forming with

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Report

other gentlemen an "Out-door Relief Board," and following a similar course to that of the past two years. The following figures show what was done during last winter.

Number of families relieved.....	622
Irish	246
English.....	147
Scotch.....	107*
French.....	53
American.....	14
German.....	13
Italian.....	3
Dutch.....	2
Indian.....	1
Doubtful	16
Total number of cases of Relief.....	4,647
Number of widows relieved	74
Boys and girls sent to situations in the country	28

Amount of cash expended.....\$2,702,12

Besides donations of provisions, boots, clothing, and other articles, value say \$1000,00. Total amount expended, \$3,702,12; the whole being voluntary contributions on the part of the citizens of Montreal and other places. The gentlemen who took charge of the distribution of the above, met twice a week during the winter and performed their most laborious task with a very great deal of patience, tact and judgment. I explained to the meeting that the St. Andrew's Society could not give up their own operations in the "Home" as its constitution made no distinction between those of different creeds, whilst the Re-

* In the course of the discussion, the statement of the Board of Out-door Relief, that 107 Scotch families, or about 16 per cent. of the whole Protestant poor had been relieved by that Board last winter, was shown conclusively, and from accurate figures to have been a mistake, the number so relieved being less than five per cent., and many of even these being doubtful claimants to relief from Scotch Societies. The mistake had arisen it was shown from the applicants having called themselves Scotch when applying for relief, and their statements being taken as true from their bearing Scotch names — See *Report of Meeting, Dec. 4th, 1867.*

lief Board confined its charity exclusively to the Protestant poor. The question for the Society to decide is how far it should assist this Board, there being a large number of poor whose cases none of the Societies could properly attend to. On the other hand it is obvious that the Board cannot meet all the cases of the St. Andrew's Society for the reason above stated, and besides there are many of our fellow countrymen in need of relief, who required to be very tenderly and judiciously dealt with, and who are well attended to by our excellent Charitable Committee, but still if the out door relief Committee gave assistance to 107 of our Scottish families during last winter, that Committee certainly deserves some countenance if not support from this Society. Besides the Out Door Relief Board is calculated to meet the wants of a number of poor people who have no claim on any of the national societies, and who, consequently, but for this general effort would be very badly off. I am of opinion that the Society should appoint some of its members to co-operate with the Board during the coming winter; the advantages of this are plain, as there would always be a watch kept on the applications made by the Scotch poor to the relief Board, and any attempt at imposition would be readily checked. It is for this Society to consider whether it would not be better for its own funds that this should be done, as the knowledge that they would always be liable to detection would keep many from applying for relief to both, who would otherwise be tempted to do so if no such restraint existed. If by this association we could assist in relieving more effectually the distress of any of our unfortunate fellow citizens,—it would be a matter of sincere congratulation to many members of this Society, and would carry out in the best way possible their intentions without injuring the interests of those who may more specially be taken charge of

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by the Society itself. The question of establishing soup kitchens in different parts of the city is one which, in my opinion, should receive some attention. A movement has already been made in this direction, but, as it did not form part of the duties entrusted to me, I would merely call attention to the subject as being one for the consideration of the members who may be appointed to co-operate with the Out-door Relief Board. Indeed, the subject is one of such importance that the Society might very properly give an expression of its opinion regarding the matter at this meeting, an undertaking of this nature being one that all could unite in, without interfering with the separate working of the different Societies.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

Some discussion arose as to the propriety of sending representatives to the Board, but on motion the report was received and adopted as a whole.

Moved by Mr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. McFarlan,—“That this report be received and adopted.”

Moved in amendment by Mr. McLennan, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—“That this meeting adjourn till Wednesday next.”

The amendment, being put to the meeting, was lost.

Whereupon, it was moved by Mr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. McGibbon,—“That Mr. Morrison and Mr. Burnett be representatives to the Board of Out-door Relief of the House of Refuge.” Carried.

The office bearers elect were then installed into office, Mr. W. MacFarlan being introduced to the chair by the retiring President, Mr. J. C. Becket.

After which, the procession was marshalled on Great St. James Street, the junior Societies taking the lead.

When the order was given to march they started at a quick pace, the banners flying and the flags waving, while the pipers blew, the wind blew, which made the members blue. But they faced the northern blast manfully and ascended Beaver Hall Hill, proceeded through Phillips Square, and along St. Catherine Street to Ers'kine Church, where the procession opened up, and the President of the St. Andrew's Society taking the lead, the office-bearers and Societies entered the Church in the order of seniority. At the right and left of the pulpit were placed the banners of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies, the Thistle banner and Union Jack being fronting the pulpit.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the St Andrew's Home, amounting to \$47.30. The procession then reformed and returned to the Mechanics' Hall, when the following gentlemen were proposed and admitted members of the Society:—James Inglis, Alex. Crawford, J. M. Kirk, Andrew Maxwell, D. Butters, Jas. Brown, Rev. — Young.

It was moved by W. S. Macfarlane, seconded by Robt. Gardiner and resolved,—“That the thanks of this Society be presented to James Fairie, Esq., for the trouble he has taken in providing heather for the use of the members of the Society.”

Moved by A. M. Ogilvie, seconded by W. S. Macfarlane and resolved,—“That the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Dr. Taylor, for the eloquent sermon he has delivered, and that he be requested to furnish the manuscript for publication as usual with the report.”

Moved by Charles Alexander, seconded by J. Stewart, and resolved,—“That this Society desire gratefully to acknowledge and record their high sense of gratitude to

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Messrs. Burnett, McLennan and Morrison for their indefatigable labours in the Charitable Committee during the past year."

Moved by J. C. Becket, seconded by A. W. Ogilvie and resolved :—"That every exertion be made during next two months to increase the membership of the Society."

Moved by D. McKay, seconded by J. C. Becket, and Resolved :—"That a vote of thanks be recorded to Colonel McKenzie and Pipers of the 78th Highlanders."

After considerable discussion on the propriety of appointing representatives to the Board of Out-door Relief of the House of Refuge, it was moved by Chs. Alexander, seconded by Alex. McGibbon, and Resolved :—"That the motion regarding Representatives to the Board of Out-door Relief of the House of Refuge be reconsidered at an adjourned meeting to be held in the "Home" on Wednesday the 4th December."

The Meeting was thereafter adjourned.

In the evening the Members of the Society celebrated the Anniversary of St. Andrew by dining together in the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

St. Andrew's Home, Dec. 4th, 1867.

Present: Walter Macfarlan, in the chair, A. Robertson, C. Alexander, J. C. Becket, J. McLennan, James Morison, Jno. Gordon, A. McGibbon, Hon. John Young, W. Brymner, M. Hutchison, Geo. Stephen, W. S. McFarlane, W. Burnett, McNabb, J. Hutchison, J. Templeton, D. Mackay, W. McGibbon.

The question of sending Representatives from the St. Andrew's Society to sit with the Board of Outdoor Relief was discussed at great length, but ultimately it was decided in the affirmative, Messrs. Burnett and Morrison being appointed to represent the Society. Those who opposed the proposition based their arguments on the non-sectarian character of the Society, and that the contravention of this condition of their Charter would have evil effects; that the identifying the Society with this work would reduce the subscriptions so absolutely necessary to carry on the operations for the out-door relief of the necessitous Scotch, as well as the in-door relief afforded by the "Home," by leading to the belief that all the poor were supported by the Relief Board, whereas the Society was in reality affording all the needed assistance to Scotchmen and their descendants who required aid, and whose cases were not only carefully scrutinised but kindly and judiciously dealt with. They believed therefore, that all the Scotch applicants to the Relief Board should be sent to the "Home," which was able and willing to support them.

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The supporters of the proposition contended on the other hand, that while it was undoubtedly the duty of the Society to relieve all the Scotch poor, yet that they ought to co-operate with the members of other societies and the gentlemen forming the Relief Board, in distributing the funds placed at the disposal of that general committee, for assisting Protestants of all nationalities, at the same time making it public that they extended assistance to all Scotch and their descendants, and that funds were required to meet these cases to a much greater extent than had been given for the last two years.

In the course of the discussion, the statement of the Board of Out-door Relief that 107 Scotch families or about 16 per cent of the whole Protestant poor had been relieved by that Board last winter was shown conclusively, and from accurate figures, to have been a mistake, the number so relieved being less than 5 per cent, and many of even these being doubtful claimants to relief from Scotch Societies. The mistake had arisen it was thought from the applicants having called themselves Scotch when applying for relief and their statements being taken as true from their bearing Scotch names.

From the statements made it appears that funds are required to carry on the benevolent work of the Society, only a small balance being on hand to meet the claims now made by the poor for relief.

S E R M O N :

Psalm lxxxix, 15. "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound."

On this day our thoughts naturally go back to the country of our birth. Not that it requires an Anniversary day to bring Scotland to our remembrance, but on this day in particular, which has been dedicated to Scotland by common consent, our minds dwell upon it, with its ten thousand memories. Its heathery hills rise again before our view, its green fields, its romantic glens. We revisit the scenes of our childhood, where we first tasted the blessedness of life; and go forth with the companions of our early years, to wander amidst the rural beauties of the country; listening to the song of the blackbird in the grove, or the lark in the sky.

But is it wise, it may be asked, to indulge such thoughts as these, and especially to have a day annually set apart for cherishing them? Is it not weakness or affectation? Does it not savour of selfishness or pride? Does it not lead to narrowness of spirit, inconsistent with the wide philanthropy which finds in every man a brother? It must be granted that the feeling may be carried to excess; and in some cases, perhaps this has been done. Yet affection for one's country, and kindred, and home, are feelings which the Author of our being has implanted in our nature, which in themselves are pure and holy; and, if well regulated, are fitted to

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exalt the character, and multiply the enjoyments of man. I have no fear that we shall become too intensely Scottish by the observance of such a day as this. If we read aright the lessons of Scottish history, and entertain a just estimate of those great men whom Scotland has produced; who by their worthy deeds have raised her to the honorable place which she now occupies amongst the nations, we shall be all the better prepared to act the part of patriots and citizens, in this New Dominion, in which our lot is now cast.

If Scotland has become great, it will be admitted on all hands that the cause of this greatness is not to be found in the country itself. That is of very narrow compass. Its climate is clouded and gloomy, its soil is barren as compared with many other countries. Though it has its "sunny days, and sunny braes," and mountains and glens of romantic grandeur; yet, in respect of natural beauties and natural advantages, it is far surpassed by many other countries on the map of the globe. So that if Scotland is now great, or is entitled to have an honourable place amongst the family of nations, she has become so by the character of her people, by her wise institutions, her love of freedom, and the fostering she has bestowed on education and religion. She is what her sons have made her. They found her a small barren nook in the northern extremity of Europe, scarcely known to the other nations; and surrounded by a rugged rock bound coast, that seemed intended, like a Chinese wall, to cut off all intercourse from without. But by their heroic deeds they have made her name and her fame

known in every country on the face of the earth. They have explored every science, they have fought on every battle-field, they have enriched the treasures of literature and art, they have cultivated and improved her soil, they have adorned her cities, extended her manufactures, and, what is of still greater importance, have laid the foundations of that national character by which it is allowed on all hands, Scotchmen are known in every part of the world. Scotland is not great in her natural resources, her mineral wealth is far inferior to that of many other countries; she has no forests covering her mountain sides; the products of her harvests are not great; her whole population is not a great deal larger than is to be found in the city of London and its suburbs. Yet Scotland has a great history. She has produced men who have written their names in the annals of fame, and have done more to help forward the progress of society and the world, than many other nations of far greater wealth and population. We may draw inspiration from the study of those great examples, we may learn a lesson from them respecting the object to which our lives should be devoted; they may kindle in us an enthusiasm to emulate their deeds.

" The lives of great men all remind us,
We may make our lives sublime;
As we travel, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

I know not that I can better occupy your attention at this time, than by bringing before you some of those elements of character, which go to form, what may be called the *national character* of Scotch-

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men ; the character with which they are credited in the pages of history, and which by universal consent, is allowed to belong to them still. For like all other nations, Scotland has a national character. National features are not found only in the countenance, or in the bodily conformation : They are found also in the moral qualities of a people ; in their habits, and customs, and constitutional tendencies ; all of which are included under the head of national characteristics. Let me mention some of those praiseworthy qualities which Scotland sees with pride, reflected in the history of her sons in former days, and by which she would have her children distinguished still, in every part of the world in which they may sojourn.

I may premise, however, that I am not to be understood as implying that all Scotchmen have possessed, or do still possess the virtues, which I am about to specify : for there have been as black examples of depravity in that country as in any other. Nor am I to be understood as insinuating, that these virtues are to be found only in Scotchmen. We rejoice to see them shining with equal lustre, in many a son of St. George, or St. Patrick, or St. Jean Baptiste. There is no monopoly of human virtue, as there is no exemption from human depravity, amongst the nations of the earth.

But what we affirm is, that the excellencies following are generally found in the character of Scotchmen ; and there is a disposition in society to give Scotchmen generally credit for possessing them ; as if it were a foregone conclusion that they must.

1. *Honesty* and *Fidelity*. A true Scotchman will be found a trustworthy person. He will not disappoint the confidence that may be put in him, but will execute with fidelity every charge which may be committed to him. Is he a clerk? He may be trusted with his master's money. Is he a mechanic? He will perform faithfully whatever work may be left in his hands. Is he a friend? He will not betray your confidence, but will stand fast by you to the end. Is he promoted to a place of authority and responsibility—to defend a fortress, or guard a position? He will lose his life, rather than prove recreant to his trust.

In a word, honesty, probity, fidelity, have shone so conspicuously in the character of Scotchmen in the past, that we expect to find them in every Scotchman still, and feel bitterly disappointed if that expectation is not realized.

I mention in the next place, an *honorable love of independence*. I do not mean the independence which we associate with wealth, but one of a loftier kind; independence of thought, of judgment, of action. Scotland abhors that species of tyranny, by which one class of minds usurps the right to prescribe the law to another class of minds: she asserts it to be the inalienable prerogative of every man to judge for himself, and to shape his course according to his own convictions. To this unquenchable love of independence, are to be ascribed most of those painful struggles through which Scotland has passed, in which, however, the true genius of her people has

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been displayed, and the foundations of those institutions laid, under which she is now enjoying so many advantages.

Let me mention also the patient, persevering *industry* of our countrymen. Scotchmen are not easily carried away by a sudden impulse; they cannot accomplish much by a bold dash, but there is scarcely anything within the reach of human power, which they cannot accomplish by patient persevering labour. What others would seek to gain by cunning, or would trust to some unforeseen chance to possess, the Scotchman acquires by patient toil. Not the drudgery of a slave, but the intelligent labour of an educated mind; of one who knows how to direct his energies, and has faith in the law which the Divine Ruler has laid down as the condition of all success,—diligent, earnest application. A lazy, thriftless Scotchman is disowned by his country, and by this Society.

I proceed to mention Scottish love of *hospitality*. You bear me witness that in the rural homes of Scotland, we not only meet hospitality, but hospitality of the genuine, unsophisticated kind. Not that which is loud in its protestations, and profuse in honeyed phrases, but that which welcomes you with unaffected simplicity, which receives you without suspicion, and admits you at once to a share in the pleasures of the household. It is out of this feeling, I suppose, that the Home of the Society has sprung. The very name which you have given to that Institution is suggestive; and it intimates that

you wish to receive your countrymen, when they arrive on these shores, not into a house of charity, but into a *home*, where they may rest after their long journey; and where, if they may not realize all the comforts of the home which they have left in the Fatherland, the feeling of separation from it, and of distance from it, may be softened; and they may find themselves, not in a land of strangers, but of brethren.

I add again that Scotchmen have ever been understood to be the friends of *education* and *progress*. They have derived so many advantages from the system of Parochial Schools, so long in operation in the parent country, that they are able to estimate the importance, and even the necessity of having some similar provision, wherever they may settle in this land. They can appreciate the advantages of a good system of education. Hence they are the friends of the schoolmaster, and the patrons of the Press; zealously sustaining and encouraging every instrumentality for enlightening the human mind, in the knowledge of true science, and sound morality. They have minds, that require food and culture, as well as the body; and if they do not take care to make provision for that, they would act in direct opposition to the example of their fathers, and to all the lessons which the history of Scotland, for the last three hundred years, so plainly teaches.

Among the historical characteristics of Scotland I mention, last, but not least, *zeal* for the honour

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of *God*, and the worship which he requires in his inspired Word. The Parish School-house to which we have referred, is the companion of the Parish Church, the product and offspring of the Church. Our ancestors thought it necessary that both of them should be maintained. And, rising above the sectarian feelings and prejudices which may be awakened in some minds by this topic, I ask, is not the fact, that a house for the worship of God was opened in every parish throughout the land, a decisive proof of the zeal of our ancestors for the honour of God? a standing proof of their desire that the blessings, connected with his word, should be enjoyed by them and their descendants? It is true that the zeal of Scotchmen, like the zeal of the Jews, has not always been a "zeal according to knowledge"; it has often been accompanied with an intolerant dogmatism. Nevertheless it has always been there; and that very intolerance has yielded additional evidence of its intensity. You cannot form a true idea of what Scotland is, or has been, without giving its proper place to the religion of Scotland; and you cannot have a just representation of the Scottish character, if the religious element is eliminated from it. The civil history of Scotland for many generations, is more an Ecclesiastical, than a civil history: and the historical annals of Scotland are historical narratives of what our forefathers did, and suffered, for God and his word. If there is a Scotchman, in this country, or a community of Scotchmen, in whom the religious element is not manifested, in whom it is

not predominant, they are not true Scotchmen, they want the family likeness.

I have thus alluded very hastily to some of those excellencies, which, in my opinion, go to form the genuine Scottish character. I think a candid judge will not accuse me of giving my countrymen credit for more than they deserve, or of drawing the national character in fairer and more glowing colours than the sober truth will warrant. Let me now entreat you, fellow christians and fellow countrymen, to remember these things, to embody them in your character and example, and thus to show yourselves worthy of the ancestry from which you have sprung. I repeat, the world has a right to expect that every Scotchman shall be a person of honesty, probity, fidelity; of an honourable independent spirit; of industrious habits; of unaffected hospitality;—that he shall approve himself, in all circumstances, a friend of education, and a servant of God. I ask you to show yourselves to be Scotchmen, not merely by claiming descent from a Scottish family, but by manifesting the family character. Ever show yourselves the friends of religion and morality, and of constitutional law and order. Remember the Bibles and Catechisms with which you were made acquainted in Scotland. Remember the Church and the School, which are there held in such high veneration. Be liberal in supporting them, and faithful in attending them, in your own locality; and lead a helping hand to have them as thickly planted in this Dominion of Canada, as they are in dear old Scotland; that

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they may shine here, like the two great lights which God has set in the firmament, to dispel the moral darkness that threatens to overspread us.

I must not conclude this discourse without recommending the Home, and requesting the liberality of all Scotchmen in its behalf. It is an honour to the Society, it has caused this Society to be mentioned with praise, even in distant lands, where, but for the Home, the existence of such a Society would, in all probability, never have been known; and I doubt not it has brought a blessing upon the Society, by the devout gratitude in the sight of God, of many a Scotchman who has found comfort under its roof. The particular state of this institution will be found described in the Annual Report. I shall only state, that during the past year, 180 persons have been accommodated there, a very large proportion of whom were immigrants with large families, landed on our shores without money to pay for their lodgings, or relatives to assist them in their need. I know you too well to suppose for a moment, that you would leave such persons as these, to struggle with their difficulties without help; and as the best method of rendering that help, I ask you to sustain the Home. Let it be a standing evidence in this city, that hospitality is indeed one of our national characteristics.

Nor must I conclude without a friendly notice of the kindred Societies in this city. These national Societies seem to be a necessity, arising from our peculiar circumstances. There is room for them all,

and work for them to do, chiefly in extending advice and aid to immigrants from Europe, arriving amongst us, and struggling with the difficulties attending their settlement in a new country. Let us hope that, as the work of these societies is so much alike, they will ever be found moving in harmony and love. Let this work be performed in such a manner, that our national societies shall not be the means of perpetuating national prejudices, or of building a wall of separation between different classes of the population of this land. Let us rather endeavour to found a new nationality and a new national character, composed of the best elements which we find in them all. Let the Frenchman give us his valour and his politeness; the Englishman his love of liberty, his love of justice, his spirit of endurance; the Scotchman his steadiness and probity; the Irishman his ardour and bravery; and, with the divine blessing, which we all equally invoke, we shall produce a Canadian character, worthy of all those great races, that may each claim a share in it.

It seems to be the design of Providence, as it is the understood design of our rulers, that a new nationality is to rise up in this land, which shall be neither French, nor English, nor Scotch, nor Irish, but Canadian. Would to God that it may assimilate only the best elements that are to be found in them respectively. Would to God that our legislators, in this important juncture, to whom is given the rare honour of laying the foundations of a new Empire, may lay those foundations wisely and well; and give

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to the Dominion of Canada, Institutions which will secure civil and religious liberty throughout the land, and equal right to all loyal and law abiding citizens. And let us never forget that that people are blessed above all others, that "know the joyful sound." When the inspired writer of this psalm describes the peculiar glory and happiness of the chosen people, he does not speak of the beauty of the country which was given them for an inheritance, though it "flowed with milk and honey," and was "the glory of all lands;"—he speaks only of their religious superiority: "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound." May this "blessedness" come upon the Dominion of Canada! *Amen.*

